

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of treating an endoluminal surface of a tissue comprising coating said surface with a first composition comprising about 27-53% by weight of a water soluble proteinaceous material and with a second composition comprising about 5-15% by weight of a di- or polyaldehyde, wherein said di- or polyaldehyde is present in said coating in a weight ratio of one part by weight to every 20-60 parts by weight of said proteinaceous material, and allowing said composition to cure.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said proteinaceous material is a globular protein.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said proteinaceous material is albumin or hemoglobin.

4. The method according to claim 3 wherein said proteinaceous material is bovine albumin.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein said aldehyde is glutaraldehyde.

6. The method according to claim 1 wherein said proteinaceous material is bovine albumin and said aldehyde is glutaraldehyde.

7. The method according to claim 1 wherein said composition further comprises a therapeutic agent.

8. The method according to claim 7 wherein said therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of an anti-thrombotic agent, a thrombolytic agent, a vasodilating agent, a growth modulating factor and an antibiotic.

9. The method according to claim 1 wherein said surface is the surface of an artery.

10. The method according to claim 1 wherein said surface is the surface of a vascular or dialysis graft.

11. The method according to claim 1 wherein said surface is selected from the group consisting of the surface of a vein, ureter, urethrae, bronchi, biliary duct, pancreatic duct, gut, eye, nasal passage, sinus, capsular joint, esophagus, lymphatic system, trachea, spermatic tube and fallopian tube.

12. The method according to claim 1 wherein said surface is a surgically or traumatically formed lumen in a naturally solid organ or tissue.

13. The method according to claim 1 wherein said surface is a surface of a native or disease generated lumen of a hollow or tubular organ.

14. The method according to claim 1 wherein said surface is a site of anastomosis.

15. A method of inhibiting restenosis following vascular intervention comprising coating a site of vascular injury resulting from said intervention with a first composition comprising about 27-53% by weight of a water soluble proteinaceous material and with a second composition comprising about 5-15% by weight of a di- or polyaldehyde, wherein said di- or polyaldehyde is present in said coating in a weight ratio of one part by weight to every 20-60 parts by weight of said proteinaceous material, and allowing said composition to cure.

16. The method according to claim 15 wherein said intervention is angioplasty.